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# GRADED SCHOOL SPELLER

BOOK VI



SPAULDING  
AND MILLER

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THE  
GRADED SCHOOL SPELLER

Book VI

BY

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## PREFACE

MAY 10 '34

The most important features which characterize the books of this series are the following: words are presented at the same time in columns and in use; they are used not in dry, isolated sentences, but in sentences naturally connected in describing the manifold interests, occupations, and experiences of childhood, in telling children's classic stories, in biographies of great men, in describing historical events, in explaining the chief features of the government of city, state, and nation. All this matter is carefully graded both in respect to the words and the thought, and is presented in a way to interest and instruct. The pupil is conscious of the meaning and the use of the word as he learns to spell it. If the context does not make the meaning of a word clear to a pupil, it does enable him to use his dictionary intelligently in getting the meaning of the word.

By means of this method of presentation words are reviewed, many of the more difficult ones repeatedly. This review is not a mere mechanical repetition of the isolated word; each time the word recurs it is in use. This is the most effective kind of review. At the same time the meaning of the word is becoming, for the child, broader, fuller, and more clearly defined.

Throughout the series words in columns are separated into syllables and the primary accent marked. All words in use appear in their usual form. Webster has been followed in spelling, pronunciation, syllabication, marking (which appears only in the list of foreign words in Book VII), and accent.



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## I

con vene'	The first Continental Congress convened.
ev'i dent	A united spirit was evident.
in sur rec'tion	England called it insurrection.
cri'sis	The crisis had arrived.
ap par'ent	It was apparent that war must come.

## II

res o lu'tion	The second Congress passed a resolution.
in de pend'ence	The Declaration of Independence followed.
stu pen'dous	This step was of stupendous importance.
plead	Some delegates pleaded for delay.
re luc'tant	Others voted for the declaration reluctantly.

## III

u nan'i mous	But the vote was finally unanimous.
as sent'	New York assented afterwards.
ter'mi nate	This terminated England's rule.
or dain'	A new nation was ordained.
con ceive'	Its importance can hardly be conceived.

## IV

pro mul'gate	The declaration was promptly promulgated.
a bol'ish	It abolished relations with England.
jus'ti fy	It justified the separation.
tran'sient	The causes were not light or transient.
af fect'	They affected the whole country.

## I

con demn'	The declaration condemned the king.
des pot'ic	His rule had been despotic.
tyr'an ny	He had established a tyranny.
re dress'	He had refused to redress wrongs.
re lin'quish	The people would not relinquish rights.

## II

op pose'	The opposing armies fought seven years.
cam paign'	There were long campaigns.
siege	There were sieges of fortified towns.
To'ry	Many Tories joined the English.
cru'el ty	Indians were guilty of many cruelties.

## III

dis heart'en	The Americans were often disheartened.
mu'ti ny	There was mutiny among the officers.
ra'tion	The army was often without rations.
de sert'	Some of the soldiers deserted the army.
pan'ic	There was panic fear.

## IV

ob'sta cle	But obstacles were eventually overcome.
de ci'sive	The Americans won decisive victories.
re ën force'	Their army was reënforced.
al li'ance	An alliance with France was contracted.
al ly'	France became the ally of America.

## I.

con spic'u ous	America became conspicuous on sea.
pri va teer'	Many privateers were sent out.
prey	These preyed upon England's commerce.
pres'tige	American ships gained great prestige.
e lic'it	Their deeds elicited praise from Europe.

## II

ca'pa ble	Benedict Arnold was a capable officer.
par tic'i pate	He participated in many battles.
in trep'id	He was a brave and intrepid leader.
mis con'duct	Once he was accused of misconduct.
ac quit'	But he was acquitted of this charge.

## III

im pru'dence	He was guilty of imprudence.
rep'ri mand	Washington was ordered to reprimand him.
in sult'	Arnold felt that he was insulted.
ma li'cious	He said malicious people caused this.
ir'ri,tate	He was greatly irritated.

## IV

treach'er y	Arnold was afterwards guilty of treachery.
in'fa mous	His conduct was most infamous.
frus'trate	Washington frustrated his designs.
trai'tor	But the traitor escaped to the enemy.
dis hon'or	He died in disgrace and dishonor.

## I

e vac'u ate	The British had evacuated Philadelphia.
plun'der	Bands of Indians were plundering settlers.
re tal'i ate	The Americans sometimes retaliated.
ir reg'u lar	There was much irregular fighting.
par'ti san	There was bitter partisan strife.

## II

not'a ble	The Americans won many notable battles.
crip'ple	They crippled the strength of England.
hu mil'i ate	The English army was often humiliated.
vir'tu al	The war was virtually ended at Yorktown.
ob'sti nate	The obstinate king had to yield.

## III

loath	The king was loath to grant freedom.
post pone'	But it could not be postponed longer.
ne go'ti ate	They began to negotiate a treaty.
pre lim'i na ry	Preliminary arrangements were made.
di plo'ma cy	American diplomacy won in the end.

## IV

con'fis cate	Property of Tories had been confiscated.
ag í ta'tion	These people had opposed agitation.
es pe'cial	They were especially opposed to the war.
com'pro mise	A compromise was agreed upon.
re cov'er	The Tories should recover their property.

## I

so lu'tion	Many problems came up for solution.
mag nan'i mous	The victors were not always magnanimous.
dis cre'tion	They did not always show discretion.
dis creet'	The officials were not always discreet.
an'i mate	They were sometimes animated by selfishness.

## II

com'pli cate	There were many complicated affairs.
fu'gi tive	Many Tories became fugitives.
mag'ni fy	Small matters were often magnified.
av'a rice	A spirit of avarice sometimes appeared.
pre dom'i nate	But good feeling finally predominated.

## III

des ti tu'tion	There was destitution among the soldiers.
pow'er less	Congress was powerless to pay them.
un grate'ful	They thought the people were ungrateful.
dis sen'sion	A spirit of dissension arose.
in cite'	Some men tried to incite a revolt.

## IV

de plo're	Washington deplored the situation.
com pas'sion	He had compassion for the soldiers.
en treat'	He entreated the soldiers to wait.
pledge	He pledged his word to help them.
im plic'it	They had implicit confidence in him.

## I

dis band'	The army was now disbanded.
fare well'	Washington made a farewell address.
de pres'sion	There was great depression everywhere.
cur'ren cy	The currency was almost worthless.
star va'tion	Many families were reduced to starvation.

## II

dis a gree'	The states often disagreed.
con fed er a'tion	The confederation was almost powerless.
ex ist'ence	Its very existence was threatened.
a vert'	Something must be done to avert disaster.
per ceive'	The leading men perceived this.

## III

de fi'cient	The confederation was deficient in strength.
re vise'	The plan of union must be revised.
en large'	The government's powers must be enlarged.
con ven'tion	A convention was called to act.
de vise'	A new plan must be devised.

## IV

con'fer ence	A conference was held in 1785.
de lib'er ate	This was to deliberate concerning trade.
ex clude'	All other subjects were to be excluded.
con'tro ver sy	There was controversy about other matters.
ex pe'di ent	Another convention seemed expedient.



## I

il lus'tri ous	This illustrious convention met in 1787.
mem'o ra ble	It was a memorable occasion.
con'sci ous	The members were conscious of its importance.
sa ga'ci ous	They were wise and sagacious men.
pro pi'ti ous	Everything was propitious for the new nation.

## II

con sti tu'tion	A new constitution must be drafted.
ad'e quate	It must be adequate for the future.
con ces'sion	Every one had to make concessions.
con cede'	Many points had to be conceded.
con cil'i ate	All parties had to be conciliated.

## III

rat'i fy	The states must ratify the Constitution.
sanc'tion	Each state must sanction its provisions.
re ject'	Or it might reject the whole.
op po si'tion	Most states accepted without much opposition.
pro tract'	A few accepted after protracted discussion.

## IV

cre a'tion	This was the creation of a nation.
su preme'	The nation was made supreme.
fed'er al	A strong federal government was established.
al le'giance	Citizens owe allegiance to the nation.
de fine'	The Constitution defines the nation's power.

## I

pre'am ble	The Constitution has a short preamble.
pref'ace	The preamble is a sort of preface.
brev'i ty	It is remarkable for its brevity.
con cise'	It is a very concise statement.
dig'ni ty	It gives the impression of dignity.

## II

com pre hen'sive	The preamble is a comprehensive statement.
ex plic'it	Subjects are stated explicitly.
em brace'	Subjects are embraced in few words.
mem'o rize	All pupils should memorize it.
u ni ver'sal	It is of universal importance.

## III

tran quil'li ty	One purpose is to secure tranquillity.
pos ter'i ty	The authors wished this for posterity.
mar'vel	People marvel at the authors' wisdom.
em'pha sis	Emphasis is placed upon important things.
man'u script	The original manuscript still exists.

## IV

fun da men'tal	The Constitution establishes fundamental laws.
ad min'is ter	Three departments administer the government.
leg'is la tive	Two are legislative and executive.
ju di'cial	The third department is the judicial.
co ör'di nate	These departments are coördinate.

## I

vest	Legislative powers are vested in Congress.
Sen'ate	The Senate is the upper house of Congress.
rep re sent'a tive	The House of Representatives is the other.
law-mak'ing	Both are law-making bodies.
func'tion	The Senate has some executive functions.

## II

quo'rum	A quorum is necessary to do business.
ma jor'i ty	A majority constitutes a quorum.
ser'geant	The sergeant-at-arms may compel attendance.
pen'al ty	Penalties may be inflicted for absence.
qual i fi ca'tion	Each house-judges qualifications of members.

## III

pro ce'dure	Each house makes rules of procedure.
be hav'ior	Each punishes members for bad behavior.
ex pul'sion	Sometimes even expulsion is necessary.
con cur'rence	This is with the concurrence of two thirds.
im pose'	Expulsion is a penalty seldom imposed.

## IV

jour'nal	Each house keeps a journal.
au then'tic	This is the authentic record.
se'cre cy	Some parts seem to require secrecy.
with hold'	Such parts are withheld from the public.
ad journ'	Neither house alone may adjourn permanently.

## I

im mu'ni ty	Members of Congress have immunity from arrest.
in ter fer'ence	This is to prevent interference.
ex cep'tion	Exception is made for certain crimes.
fel'o ny	Members may be arrested for felonies.
breach	Breach of peace is also excepted.

## II

pi'ra cy	Congress has power to punish piracy.
in va'sion	It has power to repel invasion.
cede	Congress controls land ceded by states.
na'vy	It may build and control navies.
ar'se nal	It may control land for arsenals.

## III

mem'ber ship	Congress determines its total membership.
ap por'tion	Representatives are apportioned by population.
cen'sus	Population is determined by a census.
e nu'mer ate	Each inhabitant is enumerated in the census.
suf'frage	States decide the rights of suffrage.

## IV

sen'a tor	Each state has two senators.
per pet'u al	The Senate is a perpetual body.
im peach'ment	The Senate tries impeachment cases.
leg'is la ture	State legislatures elect the senators.
im par'tial	Senators are expected to be impartial.

## I

in au'gu rate	The President is inaugurated.
el'i gi ble	Only native-born citizens are eligible.
e lect'or	The President is chosen by electors.
cab'i net	A cabinet assists the President.
Cap'i tol	The Capitol is at Washington.

## II

am bas'sa dor	The President nominates ambassadors.
con'sul	He also nominates the consuls.
le ga'tion	He arranges legations in foreign countries.
re priev'e'	He may grant reprieves and pardons.
ve'to	The veto is an important presidential power.

## III

ju di'cia ry	The judiciary is the third department.
ten'ure	Judges hold life tenure of office.
mar'shal	A marshal executes the court's orders.
pros'e cute	A district attorney prosecutes cases.
ev'i dence	He presents evidence of crimes.

## IV

smug'gle	The government punishes cases of smuggling.
in ter'nal	It controls internal revenue taxes.
pat'ent	Patents are granted by the government.
cop'y right	Authors may secure copyrights.
in'ter state	The government controls interstate commerce.

## I

lo'cal	The states control all local matters.
ex'e cute	The governor executes the laws.
lieu ten'ant	There is also a lieutenant governor.
em bod'y	A constitution embodies the fundamental law.
a mend'ment	Amendments may be made to constitutions.

## II

jus'tice	Citizens seek justice in the courts.
in di vid'u al	Individuals bring cases to the courts.
per tain'	Cases pertaining to corporations are also tried.
triv'i al	Even trivial cases are heard.
civ'i lize	All civilized nations maintain courts.

## III

sub pœ'na	Courts often subpœna witnesses.
con tempt'	Not to obey a summons is contempt of court.
tes'ti fy	Witnesses are required to testify.
tes'ti mo ny	Witnesses give testimony.
per'ju ry	False testimony is called perjury.

## IV

al'ien	People from other countries are aliens.
in ter'pret	A foreigner often requires an interpreter.
nat'u ral ize	The courts may naturalize aliens.
re quire'ment	Each state has certain requirements.
il lit'er ate	Generally illiterate men may not vote.

## I

ju'ry	The grand jury hears evidence of crimes.
in dict'	It indicts people that seem guilty.
pet'it	Cases are tried before petit juries.
ver'dict	The petit jury renders a verdict.
im pris'on ment	In some cases a judge orders imprisonment.

## II

crim'i nal	People are punished for criminal offenses.
im pu'ni ty	Crimes may not be committed with impunity.
lar'ce ny	• Stealing is sometimes called larceny.
bur'gla ry	Burglary is a serious crime.
hor'ri ble	But murder is a horrible crime.

## III

stub'born	Stubborn boys are brought to court.
ac com'pa ny	They are often accompanied by their parents.
in ju'ri ous	A stubborn boy's influence is injurious.
dis'so lute	Dissolute boys are worse than stubborn boys.
in'do lent	Indolent boys may become dissolute.

## IV

per'pe trate	Indolent boys may perpetrate crimes.
vig'i lant	The police are vigilant to detect them.
or'phan	Orphans are sometimes cared for by courts.
char'i ta ble	They are placed in charitable institutions.
mer'ci ful	Judges are merciful to children.

## I

in tox'i cate	Intoxicated persons are brought to court.
in tem'per ate	Such persons are called intemperate.
beg'gar	Beggars often appear in court.
va'grant	Vagrant is another name for beggar.
vag'a bond	Beggars are also called vagabonds.

## II

in sane'	A court decides about insane persons.
a sy'lum	It may commit them to an asylum.
a vail'a ble	In cities an ambulance is available.
e mer'gen cy	This is used in emergencies.
cor'o ner	A coroner investigates deaths by violence.

## III

swin'dle	The courts try cases of swindling.
ac com'plice	Sometimes the swindler has an accomplice.
im'pli cate	The accomplice is implicated in the crime.
di vorce'	Divorces are granted by the courts.
in junc'tion	Courts may grant injunctions.

## IV

pro'bate	Wills are proved in a probate court.
be queath'	A will bequeaths property.
in her'it ance	Bequeathed property is an inheritance.
ex ec'u tor	An executor settles estates left by will.
rou tine'	Courts transact much routine business.



## I

de clar'a tive	A declarative sentence makes a statement.
in ter rog'a tive	An interrogative sentence asks a question.
im per'a tive	A command is an imperative sentence.
ex clam'a to ry	An exclamatory sentence is often used.
e mo'tion	This expresses feeling or emotion.

## II

ab'stract	An abstract noun names a quality.
gen'der	Names of living things have gender.
mas'cu line	Some nouns are masculine in gender.
fem'i nine	Feminine nouns are names of females.
neu'ter	The word <i>neuter</i> means "neither."

## III

nom'i na tive	A subject is in the nominative case.
own'er ship	The possessive case denotes ownership.
ob jec'tive	The object is in the objective case.
de clen'sion	Giving the cases is called declension.
in flec'tion	Inflection is another name for declension.

## IV

an te ced'ent	A relative pronoun has an antecedent.
com'pound	There are a few compound pronouns.
re flex'ive	What is a reflexive pronoun?
de mon'stra tive	There are four demonstrative pronouns.
in def'i nite	Some pronouns are indefinite in character.

## I

gram'mar	Grammar is an important study.
in'tel lect	It is a training for the intellect.
a nal'y sis	It teaches the analysis of sentences.
di'a gram	Analysis is often shown by diagrams.
def i ni'tion	Many definitions are given in grammar.

## II

syn'tax	Syntax means the construction of sentences.
com'plex	Sentences are simple, compound, or complex.
phrase	A phrase consists of two or more words.
clause	A clause is a subordinate sentence.
id' i om	An idiom is a peculiar expression.

## III

trans pose'	The order of words is often transposed.
em phat'ic	Transposition makes a word emphatic.
sub'stan tive	A noun is also called a substantive.
syn'o nym	Synonyms have nearly the same meaning.
hom'o nym	Homonyms have the same sound.

## IV

ab bre vi a'tion	A period is placed after an abbreviation.
pause	A period also indicates a distinct pause.
co'lon	A colon marks a shorter pause.
sem'i colon	A semicolon marks a still shorter pause.
pre ci'sion	Marks must be used with precision.

## I

nu'mer al	Numeral adjectives express number.
com par'i son	Most adjectives admit of comparison.
pos'i tive	The positive degree states a fact.
com par'a tive	The comparative is higher or lower.
su per'la tive	The superlative is the highest or the lowest.

## II

tran'si tive	A transitive verb takes an object.
in tran'si tive	<i>Intransitive</i> means "not transitive."
pas'sive	Transitive verbs are active or passive.
im per'son al	An impersonal verb has no definite subject.
aux il'ia ry	Auxiliary verbs are "helping" verbs.

## III

mode	Mode is the manner of statement.
in dic'a tive	The indicative mode indicates a fact.
sub junc'tive	The subjunctive mode is less positive.
tense	The tense shows the time.
con ju ga'tion	Giving the different verb forms is conjugation.

## IV

in fin'i tive	An infinitive is a noun form.
par'ti ci ple	A participle is an adjective form.
pro gress'ive	The progressive form shows continued action.
re dun'dant	A redundant verb has additional forms.
de fect'ive	A defective verb lacks some forms.

## I

script	Pupils learn script in primary schools.
al'pha bet	They also learn the alphabet here.
e nun'ci ate	They are taught to enunciate each syllable.
ar tic'u late	They are required to articulate clearly.
pho net'ic	Reading is often taught by phonetic methods.

## II

math e mat'ics	Mathematics is taught in higher grades.
dec'i mal	Decimal fractions are not difficult.
met'ric	The metric system is a decimal system.
de nom'i nate	Every pupil studies denominate numbers.
ra'ti o	Upper grades study ratio and proportion.

## III

tech'nic al	Some cities support technical high schools.
bot'a ny	Botany is taught in most high schools.
ste nog'ra phy	Stenography is taught in commercial courses.
ba rom'e ter	Many schools have barometers.
pres'sure	A barometer measures the air pressure.

## IV

fresh'man	Entering pupils are called freshmen.
soph' o more	Those in the second year are sophomores.
jun'ior	Third-year pupils are juniors.
sen'ior	Pupils in the final year are seniors.
grad u a'tion	Most schools have graduation exercises.

## I

ab o rig'i nes	American Indians are called aborigines.
bar'ba rous	They were a barbarous people.
treach'er ous	In war they were treacherous enemies.
stead'fast	They could also be steadfast friends.
ex tinc'tion	The race seems doomed to extinction.

## II

dis dain'	The warrior disdained manual labor.
ar'du ous	He disliked arduous work of all kinds.
vo ca'tion	His vocation was hunting and fishing.
a lac'ri ty	In hunting he displayed great alacrity.
a cute'ness	His acuteness of sight was wonderful.

## III

pa'tience	His patience and endurance were marvelous.
stealth'y	He followed game with stealthy tread.
moc'ca sin	His moccasins deadened all sound.
in'tri cate	He knew intricate paths through forests.
in clem'ent	He cared nothing for inclement weather.

## IV

squaw	The squaws cared for the homes.
drudg'er y	All the drudgery fell to their lot.
hab'it a ble	The wigwams were quite habitable.
fas tid'i ous	But Indians were not very fastidious.
u'til ize	Bark was utilized for a covering.

## I

tac'i turn	The Indians were taciturn in manner.
bel lig'er ent	But they were belligerent in character.
war'fare	They were often engaged in warfare.
re splen'dent	Then they were resplendent in war paint.
hid'e ous	Their resplendency would be hideous to us.

## II

fan tas'tic	Indian ornaments were fantastic.
em broid'er	Their blankets were embroidered with beads.
sin'ew	Sinews of animals served for thread.
am mu ni'tion	Bundles of arrows formed their ammunition.
tom'a hawk	They always carried tomahawks.

## III

re venge'ful	In war the Indians were cruelly revengeful.
tor'ture	They tortured their captives.
fiend'ish	They took fiendish delight in torture.
in gen'ious	They were ingenious in devising cruelties.
a tro'cious	Many of their practices were atrocious.

## IV

in vis'i ble	In war the Indians were invisible.
ma neu'ver	They maneuvered to gain every advantage.
in se cure'	The early settlers always felt insecure.
im'mi nent	An Indian attack was always imminent.
le'ni ent	Indians were rarely lenient to captives.

## I

cir'cus	What boy does not enjoy a circus!
an tic'i pate	It is anticipated for many days.
ad ver'tise ment	The papers are full of advertisements.
pla card'	Large placards cover the billboards.
cu ri os'i ty	The colored pictures excite curiosity.

## II

jost'le	The crowd jostles around the entrance.
bus'tle	Everything there is hurry and bustle.
ac'ro bat	The acrobats perform many difficult acts.
tra peze'	Men swing from high trapezes.
feat	There are many astonishing feats.

## III

men ag'er ie	The menagerie is always interesting.
el'e phant	A huge elephant swings his trunk.
quad'ru ped	The elephant is the largest quadruped.
rhi noc'e ros	The rhinoceros is another immense animal.
gi raffe'	The giraffe has the longest neck.

## IV

ti'gress	Tiger and tigress are fierce beasts.
fe ro'cious	They look extremely ferocious.
car niv'o rous	They are carnivorous animals.
leopard	The leopard is a spotted beast.
mon'key	How cute the monkeys are!

## I

in volve'	Nations are often involved in war.
in'fan try	Companies of infantry are enlisted.
bat tal'ion	The companies are arranged in battalions.
bri gade'	Regiments of battalions form a brigade.
corps	The whole army is divided into corps.

## II

ar til'ler y	Men are enlisted for the artillery.
pon'der ous	The artillery has charge of ponderous cannon.
sta'tion a ry	Some of the cannon are stationary.
port'a ble	Other lighter ones are portable.
mis'sile	Cannon hurl missiles of all kinds.

## III

ar'mo ry	Rifles are made at national armories.
car'tridge	The soldiers are provided with cartridges.
knap'sack	Knapsacks are also furnished.
com'mis sa ry	A commissary department supplies provisions.
ep'au let	Officers are distinguished by epaulets.

## IV

cav'al ry	Cavalry is an effective part of an army.
scout	Cavalrymen often go in scouting parties.
au da'cious	A scout must be bold and audacious.
cow'ard	A coward has no place in war.
vet'er an	Soldiers of experience are termed veterans.



## I

as sail'	A fort is assailed by the enemy.
gar'ri son	The garrison endeavors to defend it.
in trench'ment	Intrenchments are dug on both sides.
as sault'	Assaults are made upon the fort.
sort'ie	The garrison makes sorties from the fort.

## II

in ces'sant	Artillery keeps up an incessant fire.
con cus'sion	The guns make a terrible concussion.
com bus'ti ble	Many combustible buildings are burned.
har'ass	The garrison is harassed on all sides.
scar'ci ty	There is often a scarcity of provisions.

## III

ar'mis tice	An armistice is sometimes arranged.
com'bat	The combat ceases for a time.
hos til'i ty	There is a cessation of hostilities.
res'pite	The soldiers enjoy a brief respite.
truce	Messages are exchanged under flags of truce.

## IV

ca pit'u late	The garrison sometimes capitulates.
ar'ma ment	The whole armament surrenders.
con'quest	The conquest of the fort is complete.
fra'ter nize	Conquerors and conquered often fraternize.
vic to'ri ous	The victorious army supplies provisions.

## I

dep ri va'tion	War always brings misery and deprivation.
al le'vi ate	Efforts are made to alleviate suffering.
hy gi en'ic	Surgeons employ hygienic methods.
ster'il ize	All surgical instruments are sterilized.
im me'di ate	Immediate aid is rendered the wounded.

## II

fur'lough	Soldiers are sometimes given furloughs.
in'va lid	Those who become invalids are discharged.
dis a'ble	Soldiers are often permanently disabled.
pen'sion	Our government grants pensions to soldiers.
wid'ow	Soldiers' widows also draw pensions.

## III

e'vil	Many evils are caused by war.
neu'tral	Even neutral nations suffer losses.
stip'u late	Neutral nations stipulate certain things.
in ter cept'	Their mails must not be intercepted.
hin'der	Their commerce must not be hindered.

## IV

brav'er y	All people honor bravery.
com mem'o rate	People unite to commemorate brave deeds.
me mo'ri al	Schools observe Decoration or Memorial Day.
pa tri ot'ic	Pupils sing patriotic songs.
cem'e ter y	Memorial exercises are held in cemeteries.

## I

u til'i ty	Birds are of great utility to farmers.
nox'ious	They destroy many noxious insects.
mus'cu lar	Birds have great muscular strength.
ver'te brate	They are vertebrate animals.
mi'gra to ry	Many birds are migratory.

## II

vo ra'cious	All insects eat voraciously.
dep re da'tion	Everything suffers from their depredations.
lo'cust	Locusts sometimes gather in swarms.
rav'age	Whole fields are ravaged by them.
fam'ine	They have even caused famines.

## III

par'a dise	A garden is a paradise for insects.
suc'cu lent	Here they find succulent vegetables.
cat'er pil lar	Caterpillars eat green leaves.
sub'ju gate	The gardener tries to subjugate them.
ex ter'mi nate	He would be glad to exterminate them.

## IV

de vour'	Birds devour quantities of insects.
in cred'i ble	The number destroyed is incredible.
com pu ta'tion	It is even beyond computation.
a dult'	An adult bird eats hundreds daily.
stren'u ous	Its life is a strenuous hunt for food.

## I

in struc'tion	Most schools give instruction in music.
mel'o dy	The pupils are taught pleasing melodies.
dis'cord	They are taught to avoid discords.
mod'u late	Their voices must be carefully modulated.
chro ma'tic	Upper grades study the chromatic scales.

## II

sat is fac'tion	There is much satisfaction in good music.
con grat'u late	A talented singer is congratulated.
com'pli ment	She receives many compliments.
con tral'to	Good contralto voices are rare.
tre'ble	Most female voices are adapted to treble.

## III

a cous'tic	Same halls have good acoustic properties.
in dis tinct'	A voice is never indistinct.
ut'most	It penetrates to the utmost corner.
sat is fac'to ry	Many halls are not satisfactory.
res'o nance	Carpets are likely to destroy resonance.

## IV

can ta'ta	Schools often give cantatas.
or a to'ri o	Even easy oratorios are sometimes given.
o'ver ture	An overture often introduces an oratorio.
sym'pho ny	Symphonies are beyond the powers of children.
min'strel	They enjoy minstrel entertainments better.

## I

sect	There are many religious sects.
cler'gy man	Most sects have priests or clergymen.
par'ish	Members of a church form a parish.
pa rish'ion er	The members are called parishioners.
pa ro'chi al	Some churches maintain parochial schools.

## II

bish'op	A bishop is a church officer.
arch bish'op	The chief bishop is the archbishop.
di'o cese	A bishop has charge of a diocese.
ca the'dral	A cathedral is the chief church.
sur'plice	Bishops and other clergymen wear surplices.

## III

dea'con	A deacon is a subordinate church officer.
dis ci'ple	A disciple is a learner or a member.
a pos'tle	Christ's disciples were called apostles.
mis'sion a ry	A missionary goes upon a mission.
e van'gel ist	An evangelist is a missionary preacher.

## IV

bib'li cal	Biblical studies are required in churches.
cat'e chism	Some churches teach a catechism.
rit'u al	A ritual is a form of worship.
i dol'a ter	An idolater worships idols.
hea'then	One who worships idols is a heathen.

## I

de'i ty	A deity is a god.
Je ho'vah	The Bible calls God Jehovah.
Mes si'ah	Christ is called the Messiah.
proph'et	John the Baptist, the Prophet of Christ.
proph'e cy	John's prophecy was proclaimed to the people.

## II

a'the ist	An atheist does not believe in God.
in'fi del	An atheist is an infidel, or unbeliever.
skep'tic	One who doubts is called a skeptic.
di vine'	Skeptics may doubt the divine origin of Christ.
mir'a cle	Skeptics may doubt the miracles.

## III

in vo ca'tion	Church services may open with an invocation.
ben e dic'tion	They close with a benediction, or blessing.
in ter vene'	Various exercises intervene.
sup pli ca'tion	There is singing and supplication.
sac'ra ment	A sacrament is a solemn religious ceremony.

## IV

com mun'ion	Most churches hold communion services.
ves'pers	Vespers is a short evening service.
con gre ga'tion	A church audience is a congregation.
la'i ty	The congregation is composed of the laity.
sex'ton	The sexton takes care of the church.

## I

brag'gart	Be not a braggart or vain boaster.
im per'ti nent	Never speak impertinently.
ar'ro gant	Let no success make you arrogant.
in'so lent	Let no provocation make you insolent.
in'so lence	Abhor insolence and arrogance.

## II

haught'y	A haughty manner is repellent.
im pe'ri ous	Imperiousness is to be shunned.
friv'o lous	Neither be frivolous.
dis'si pate	Frivolity is unworthy dissipation of power.
cau'tious	Be cautious of your associations.

## III

av a ri'cious	An avaricious man knows not content.
cu pid'i ty	Avarice and cupidity are never satisfied.
ra'tion al	Let us be rational in our desires.
slan'der	Let us never indulge in slander.
cal'um ny	Let us lend ear to no calumny.

## IV

ag'gra vate	Insult aggravates injury.
al'ter cate	Never provoke an altercation.
wran'gle	Wordy wrangles are unseemly.
re morse'	Regret and remorse follow hasty words.
wrath	Remember the soft answer turneth away wrath.

## I

hor'ti cul ture	Horticulture, or gardening, is interesting.
con sid er a'tion	Location is the first consideration.
ex po'sure	A garden should have a southern exposure.
drain'age	Soil and natural drainage are important.
ar ti fi'cial	Both are often improved artificially.

## II

i de'al	Tile drainage is the ideal method.
sub'sti tute	Good substitutes are not wanting.
trench'ing	Trenching is often a good substitute.
spade'ful	The soil is thrown up in spadefuls.
sub/soil	The subsoil is thoroughly loosened.

## III

hu'mus	Humus is necessary in garden soil.
mois'ture	Humus helps to retain moisture.
tend'en cy	Some soils have a tendency to bake.
tex'ture	Humus produces a loose texture.
leach'y	In leachy soils it prevents waste.

## IV

tis'sue	Plants need moisture to build new tissue.
shriv'el	Without moisture they soon shrivel up.
stag'nant	But stagnant water is harmful.
till'age	Thorough tillage helps to retain moisture.
fer til'i ty	Fertility is increased by cultivation.



## I

pro duc'tive	Study may make a garden more productive.
ex per'i ment	Government stations conduct experiments.
bul'le tin	The experiment stations issue bulletins.
im part'	These bulletins impart useful information.
pe rus'al	They amply repay a careful perusal.

## II

in dis pen'sa ble	Certain elements are indispensable to plants.
ni'tro gen	Nitrogen is one of these elements.
leg'ume	Leguminous plants help to produce this.
bac te'ri a	Roots of legumes are covered with bacteria.
lib'er ate	The bacteria liberate nitrogen for use.

## III

pot'ash	Potash is also necessary for plant life.
mu'ri ate	Farmers often buy muriate of potash.
sul'phate	Sometimes sulphate of potash is used.
phos phor'ic	The third element needed is phosphoric acid.
ju di'cious	These elements must be supplied judiciously.

## IV

com'post	Compost is an excellent fertilizer.
a cid'i ty	The use of lime corrects acidity.
fri'a ble	It makes clay more friable.
mel'low	The soil must be light and mellow.
warmth	Warmth, air, and moisture are necessary.

## I

ro ta'tion	Rotation of crops is advantageous.
suc ces'sive	Successive crops should be different.
de fi'cien cy	This prevents a deficiency of nourishment.
re plen'ish	The legumes replenish exhausted plant food.
e con'o mize	This helps to economize in fertilizers.

## II

im bibe'	Plants imbibe moisture through fibrous roots.
mem'brane	Roots are covered with a thin membrane.
ab sorp'tion	Rootlets imbibe liquid food by absorption.
os'mose	This process is called osmosis.
nu'tri ment	In this way plants get nutriment.

## III

vi tal'i ty	Seeds should have vigorous vitality.
pu'ri ty	Their purity should be carefully guarded.
de pend'ent	Success is dependent upon good seeds.
he red'i ta ry	Qualities of plants are hereditary.
par tic'u lar	Particular qualities are secured by selection.

## IV

re pro duce'	Some trees do not reproduce special qualities.
trans mis'si ble	These are transmissible by grafting.
sci'on	A scion possessing the qualities is used.
prop'a gate	Many plants are propagated by cuttings.
lay'er ing	Some are propagated by layering.

## I

bi en'ni al	A biennial plant lives two years.
cau'li flow er	Cabbages and cauliflowers are biennials
mul'lein	Common mullein is a biennial.
per en'ni al	A perennial plant lives several years.
sy rin'ga	Shrubs like the syringa are perennials.

## II

dis per'sal	Seed dispersal is an interesting study.
con vey'ance	Seeds find effective means of conveyance.
di ver'si ty	There is a great diversity of ways.
ad here'	Some seeds adhere to animals.
bur'dock	The burdock steals many rides.

## III

dan'de li on	Dandelion seeds float through the air.
bal loon'	The seeds resemble little balloons.
this'tle	Thistle seeds are carried by the breeze.
buoy'ant	The seeds are light and buoyant.
clem'a tis	The clematis has masses of feathery seeds.

## IV

for'est ry	Forestry is a comparatively new study.
hus'band ry	It teaches the husbandry of forests.
reck'less	It shows how to prevent reckless waste.
con serv'a tive	Wise forestry counsels conservative cutting.
res er va'tion	Some forests are government reservations.

## I

pred'a to ry	Predatory lumbermen attack forest reservations.
de spoil'	Unguarded reservations would soon be despoiled.
pil'lage	Some knaves make public pillage a business.
do main'	They are always plundering the public domain.
out'rage	Their assaults are outrageous.

## II

weal	The public weal depends largely on forests.
pre cip'i tate	Forests affect the precipitation of moisture.
de nude'	The denudation of large tracts is dangerous.
dev'as tate	Such devastation exacts its penalty.
av'a lanche	Floods, torrents, and avalanches may result.

## III

co nif'er ous	Pines and spruces are coniferous trees.
hem'lock	The fir and hemlock are also conifers.
cy'press	The cypress belongs to the same family.
di verge'	Conifers grow in quite divergent temperatures.
trop'ic al	They flourish in arctic and tropical regions.

## IV

tur'pen tine	Turpentine is derived from conifers.
res'in	Turpentine is a resinous substance.
ex ude'	It exudes from the trees.
in ci'sion	Incisions are made in the trunks.
bal'sam	Canada balsam is a species of turpentine.

## I

pre'cept	History furnishes precepts as well as examples.		
sig nif'i cant	History is made up of significant events.		
con clu'sion	It is difficult to draw correct conclusions.		
se'quence	The sequence of events must be studied.		
phi los'o phy	The philosophy of history is for wise adults.		
pre cep'tor	sig nif'i cance	con clu'sive	phil o soph'ic
pre cep'tress	sig ni fi ca'tion	phi los'o pher	phi los'o phize

## II

feu'dal ism	The period of feudalism is most interesting.		
chiv'al ry	That was the golden age of chivalry.		
i'so late	Feudal lords dwelt in isolated castles.		
prec'i pice	Castles were often located on precipices.		
fa cil'i tate	This facilitated their defense.		
feud	i so la'tion	fac'ile	lo'cal ize
chiv'al rous	pre cip'i tous	fa cil'i ty	de fen'si ble

## III

vas'sal	The lord's vassals lived below the castle.		
hom'age	Vassals rendered the lord homage and service.		
fi del'i ty	Humane lords were served with fidelity.		
di ver'sion	War was the lords' occupation and diversion.		
mon'as ter y	Many people sought refuge in monasteries.		
vas'sal age	serv'i tude	oc'cu pant	di'verse
serv'ice a ble	hu man'i ty	oc'cu pan cy	di ver'si fy
ser vil'i ty	hu'man ize	di vert'	mo nas'tic

## I

cur ric'u lum	The curriculum offers a variety of subjects.		
op'tion al	Some subjects are optional.		
pur sue'	Too many subjects should not be pursued.		
su per fi'cial	Superficial work is not profitable.		
in ten'sive	Intensive study brings the best results.		
va ri a'tion	va'ri a ble	sub jec'tive	in ten'si fy
va'ri e gate	va'ri ance	pur su'ance	in ten'si ty

## II

ge ol'o gy	Geology is in the curriculum of many schools.		
for ma'tion	Geology explains the formation of mountains.		
i den'ti fy	It teaches how to identify rocks.		
fos'sil	It describes and explains fossils.		
di vulge'	Geology divulges many a secret.		
ge ol'o gist	form'a tive	ex plan'a to ry	i den'ti ty
ge o log'ic al	ex pla na'tion	i den'tic al	i den ti fi ca'tion

## III

quartz	Quartz is an extremely hard mineral.		
dis sem'i nate	It is widely disseminated.		
fracture	Quartz breaks with an irregular fracture.		
glis'ten	The broken surfaces glisten.		
crys'tal	Quartz forms beautiful crystals.		
min er al'o gy	ex trem'i ty	break'a ble	crys'tal line
min'er al ize	dis sem i na'tion	beau'te ous	crys'tal lize
min er al'o gist	ir reg u lar'i ty	beau'ti fy	crys tal li za'tion

## I

in cor'po rate	Colleges are incorporated institutions.		
en dow'	Most colleges are endowed.		
main'te nance	The income of funds is applied to maintenance.		
pe cun'ia ry	A treasurer manages the pecuniary affairs.		
dis burse'	He invests and disburses the funds.		
col le'gi ate	en dow'ment	ap pli ca'tion	ap pli'ance
col le'gi an	ap'pli ca ble	man'age a ble	dis burse'ment

## II

pro fess'or	The principal college teachers are professors.		
tu'tor	Minor teachers are tutors or instructors.		
er u di'tion	They are selected for ability and erudition.		
u ni ver'si ty	They have had university training.		
fac'ul ty	Professors and teachers form the faculty.		
pro fess'	pro fes'sion	er'u dite	u'ni verse
pro fess'ed ly	in struct'ive	se lec'tion	prin'ci pal ly

## III

e quip'ment	Suitable equipment for a college is costly.		
lab'o ra to ry	Laboratories require expensive apparatus.		
trea'tise	Libraries need books and treatises.		
as tron'o my	Astronomy requires an equipped observatory.		
tel'e scope	A telescope is indispensable.		
eq'ui page	suit'a ble ness	li bra'ri an	ob serv'ance
suit'a bly	ex pend'i ture	con'stan cy	as tro nom'ic al
suit à bil'i ty	req ui si'tion	ob serv'ant	tel e scop'ic

## I

mi'cro scope	A microscope magnifies small objects.		
op'tic al	A microscope is an optical instrument.		
lens	The lens is the important part.		
zo öl'o gy	Students of botany and zoölogy use microscopes.		
le'gion	The revelations of the microscope are legion.		
mi cro scop'ic	op'tics	in stru men'tal	bo tan'ic al
bot'a nize	op ti'cian	bot'a nist	zo ö log'ic al

## II

con ven'ience	A telephone is a necessary convenience.		
res'i dence	It is found in many residences.		
con serve'	The telephone is a conserver of energy.		
op'er a tor	Telephone operators need endless patience.		
vir'tue	Patience is a practical virtue.		
ne ces'si tate	res i den'tial	con ser va'tion	op'er a tive
tel e phon'ic	en er get'ic	con serv'a to ry	vir'tu ous

## III

au to mo'bile	The automobile is a remarkable invention.		
gen'er ate	It generates its own power.		
lo co mo'tion	Gasoline engines produce power for locomotion.		
pro pel'	Others are propelled by storage batteries.		
com mo'di ous	Touring cars are commodious and luxurious.		
in vent'ive	gen'er a tor	en gi neer'	e lec'tri fy
in vent'or	pro pel'ler	e lec'tric al	e lec'tro cute
re mark'a bly	pro pul'sion	e lec tri'cian	lux u'ri ant



## I

pas'sen ger	Large automobiles carry several passengers.
ac com'mo date	Touring cars accommodate eight or ten.
chauf feur'	They require an experienced chauffeur.
crit'ic al	He must be cool at critical moments.

sev'er al ly      ac com mo da'tion      crit'ic al ly      mo'men ta ry

## II

ex hil'a rate	An automobile trip is exhilarating.
ve loc'i ty	The cars often attain dangerous velocity.
mo men'tum	A heavy car's momentum is tremendous.
de struc'tive	A collision is usually destructive.

ex hil a ra'tion      at tain'ment      col lide'      de struc'ti ble

## III

temp ta'tion	A chauffeur is subject to great temptation.
ac cel'er ate	He is tempted to accelerate speed.
jeop'ard y	He may place many lives in jeopardy.
haz'ard	Overspeeding is hazardous recreation.

rec're ate      ac cel er a'tion      jeop'ard ize      rec're a tive

## IV

pe des'tri an	Chauffeurs must regard pedestrians' rights.
fool'har dy	Foolhardiness should be severely punished.
thor'ough fare	Only thus can thoroughfares be kept safe.
pref'er ence	Safety should have preference over speed.

re gard'less      se ver'i ty      pun'ish ment      pref'er a ble

borne	These trials are too grievous to be borne.
bourne	Heaven is the bourne whence no traveler returns.
tents	Some ancient people dwelt in tents.
tense	There are three primary simple tenses.
cast	Cast not pearls before swine.
caste	People of India belong to castes, or classes.
gild	The setting sun gilds the mountain peaks.
guild	Guilds were composed of men of like occupation.
faun	Fauns were gods of fields and shepherds.
fawn	Young deer are called fawns.
reek	A race horse reeks with sweat.
wreak	Do not wreak vengeance on your enemies.
shear	Wool is sheared from sheep.
sheer	A sheer precipice is perpendicular.
brute	A brute beast is not supposed to reason.
bruit	The crime was bruited, or noised abroad.
can/did	A candid man shows no partiality.
can/died	Candied raisins are very sweet.
sight	The poet Milton lost his sight.
site	Choose an elevated site for your house.
cite	Can you cite a verse from the Bible ?

at tend'ance	How can I find the percentage of attendance ?
at tend'ants	Divide number of attendants by enrollment.
ad her'ence	Lincoln gave strict adherence to duty.
ad her'ents	His adherents were loyal.
cor re spond'ence	Many correspondents make much correspondence.
cor re spond'ents	Correspondence is carried on by correspondents.
res'i dence	Where is your residence ?
res'i dents	We are residents of Philadelphia.
cham pagne'	Champagne is a sparkling wine.
cham paign'	A champaign is a flat, open country.
in dite'	Cæsar could indite seven letters at once.
in dict'	The grand jury indicts for crime.
rad'i cal	City government needs radical reform.
rad'i cle	Can you find the radicle in this bean ?
cym'bal	Cymbals are musical instruments.
sym'bol	Symbols are signs or representations.
cyg'net	A cygnet is a young swan.
sig'net	A sovereign seals letters with a signet.
feign	Some animals feign death when in danger.
fain	" Men and birds are fain of climbing high."
fane	Fanes are temples, or places of worship.

1

haunch  
ep'i cure  
tan'gi ble  
be troth'al  
a bate'ment

2

bil'ious  
her'e sy  
ma la'ri a  
fron'tier  
pan ta loon'

3

i'ci cle  
jui'ci ness  
car'di nal  
a bat toir'  
dep're cate

4

ed'i fy  
as tute'  
bil'liard  
op er at'ic  
pan o ra'ma

5

brusque  
ga zette'  
tri bu'nal  
fed er a'tion  
ab hor'rence

6

quo'ta  
bra'zen  
a bridge'  
hal'yard  
o be'di ent

7

gar'nish  
bo nan'za  
de lir'i um  
sanc'ti fy  
cas'ti gate

8

gris'tly  
ab jure'  
cam'o mile  
dec'i mate  
ne ga'tion

9

the'sis  
ed'i ble  
ap'er ture  
the ol'o gy  
butch'er

10

glu'ten  
ar'bu tus  
bi no'mi al  
de bil'i ty  
nav i ga'tion

11

la con'ic  
har mon'ic  
jaun'dice  
fa'vor a ble  
cen tu'ri on

12

e'gress  
bar bar'ic  
il lume'  
cap tiv'i ty  
con nec'tion

13

u nique'  
del'i ca cy  
the'o rist  
bar ri cade'  
ee leb'ri ty

14

ten'dril  
den'i zen  
ca rous'al  
mag'net ism  
nu tri'tion

15

ac cede'  
ca nine'  
oc cult'  
de cease'  
pal i sade'

16

car'ni val  
ab er ra'tion  
ben e fac'tor  
guilt'i ly  
ma don'na

1  
wal'rus  
gal van'ic  
dis cov'er y  
por'poise  
gym na'si um

2  
graph'ic  
man'a cle  
tem'po rize  
bar ba'ri an  
el'o quence

3  
cis'tern  
il lu'sive  
re bate'  
pi'quant  
badg'er

4  
dec'ade  
the'o rem  
co'pi ous  
ref er ee'  
boo'dle

5  
por'cu pine  
lac'er ate  
fea'si ble  
ra'di a tor  
asth mat'ic

6  
writhe  
tes ta'tor  
mon'arch y  
con'trite  
per cus'sion

7  
va lid'i ty  
de laine'  
unc'tion  
fe'line  
hatch'el

8  
wea'zen  
ob'vi ate  
im bue'  
sal'vage  
de base'

9  
re pine'  
fern'er y  
mo rass'  
ver'bal  
de plete'

10  
quan'da ry  
ten'an cy  
off'er to ry  
pas'tor al  
rec i ta tive'

11  
ha'zi ness  
ec'sta sy  
val u a'tion  
par'a lyze  
ap point'ment

12  
ze'nith  
oc'u list  
as bes'tus  
nes'tling  
lar'gess

13  
pha'lanx  
ap pli'ance  
ten'ta tive  
i dol'a try  
ven'ti la tor

14  
per force'  
mag'net ize  
bar'ris ter  
e ma'ci ate  
sar'casm

15  
newt  
sa li'va  
pierce  
al'ge bra  
car'ri er

16  
reg u la'tion  
per'ti nent  
ex'ple tive  
re cep'ta cle  
con jec'ture

1	2	3	4
lu'cid	pshaw	dy'na mo	ex'o dus
pre'fect	car'ri on	eb'on ize	ni'trate
do min'ion	con'clave	fer'ment	can'teen'
prov'en der	guile'less	pre clude'	for'ci ble
ag'gre gate	de bil'i tate	pro scribe'	ag gres'sor
5	6	7	8
pique	al pac'a	gyp'sum	drowse
hy'gi-ene	ar'ti san	ab scond'	chap'let
mush'room	no to'ri ous	con done'	im print'
junc'ture	cre ma'tion	im pro vise'	il lu'so ry
com pres'sion	de ser'tion	pal'li ate	con tor'tion
9	10	11	12
quoit	myr'i ad	dur'ance	or nate'
ob lique'	ju'rist	nup'tial	bap'tist
irk'some	pau'ci ty	fan'ta sy	feld'spar
a sun'der	con fi dant'	ar'chives	bat'tle ment
o pos'sum	ex'i gence	gra da'tion	con fec'tion
13	14	15	16
hum'mock	bul'wark	guin'ea	a cu'men
con tour'	ag'i tate	loy'al ly	bran'dish
pa la'tial	noi'some	dox ol'o gy	as sail'ant
i'dol ize	con tra dict'	cham'ois	hap'haz ard
as sas'sin	vel vet een'	mu'ti nous	con fed'er ate

1  
 sanc'tum  
 im'pe tus  
 des'e crate  
 cran'ber ry  
 in sist'ent

2  
 an'gu lar  
 sub side'  
 crum'ple  
 duc'tile  
 in'te ger

3  
 ram'i fy  
 cur tail'  
 dom'i no  
 ef fu'sion  
 gaunt'let

4  
 qualm  
 loathe  
 a nom'a ly  
 in clu'sive  
 in sur'ance

5  
 e pis'tle  
 lus'cious  
 mer'ci less  
 in vec'tive  
 mo not'o ny

6  
 mot'ley  
 ag'o nize  
 ob'so lete  
 in duct'ive  
 rus'ti cate

7  
 terse  
 ran'cor  
 ar ma'da  
 nar cot'ic  
 cor'ri dor

8  
 hy e'na  
 ran'cid  
 or'chis  
 as'tral  
 pol'y gon

9  
 ab'ro gate  
 suf'fo cate  
 sug ges'tion  
 lone'li ness  
 re frig'er ate

10  
 joc'und  
 eu'chre  
 res'i due  
 ail'ment  
 buoy'an cy

11  
 ro'ta ry  
 mem'oir  
 ep'i sode  
 o mis'sion  
 in'cu bate

12  
 re lent'  
 cu'rate  
 cy'clone  
 cru'el ly  
 gal'ax y

13  
 fu ne're al  
 ri'ot ous  
 ab sen tee'  
 in'grain  
 suf fuse'

14  
 re lapse'  
 at taint'  
 dun'geon  
 ma gen'ta  
 ex'tri cate

15  
 im mor'al  
 twad'dle  
 mil'li ner  
 sar cas'tic  
 ad o ra'tion

16  
 in fuse'  
 rel'ict  
 tin'sel  
 crul'ler  
 al bu'men

1

squab'ble  
ad ja'cent  
con tin'gent  
nat'u ral ist  
ad vance'ment

2

qua drille'  
co he'sion  
on'er ous  
lu'bri cant  
con strain'

3

eu'lo gy  
par'a pet  
rum'mage  
aq'ue duct  
sap'phire

4

ex cise'  
ro'sa ry  
pre'lude  
nun'ner y  
so no'rous

5

bru'in  
suit'or  
ru'in ous  
me dal'lion  
sta tis'tics

6

rheto'ric  
pug nac'i ty  
as perse'  
ap pease'  
as sess'ment

7

a re'na  
par'a gon  
ag'i ta tor  
ret'i nue  
so'journ

8

po made'  
af fright'  
ex'pe dite  
re vul'sion  
sig'nal ize

9

rub'ble  
ap prise'  
sal'si fy  
a quat'ic  
pu'tre fy

10

rouge  
pol'i ty  
op'u lent  
chic'o ry  
shuf'fle

11

quit'tance  
pro trude'  
ad her'ence  
a ris'to crat  
af firm'a tive

12

ar'rant  
nov'ice  
pay'a ble  
re trench'  
so lem'ni ty

13

de'cent  
poise  
som'ber  
ar rears'  
ru'di ment

14

de duce'  
ar o mat'ic  
pau'per ize  
rus tic'i ty  
plu ral'i ty

15

bod'ice  
sim'ile  
ring'let  
ad vi'so ry  
po'ten tate

16

ap'a thy  
rum'pus  
ar'a ble  
qui et'us  
frag'ile



1

con tu'sion  
ce ler'i ty  
cred'it or  
ar'ti fice  
his to'ri an

2

dim'i ty  
ex cel'si or  
fran'chise  
sem'blance  
del e ga'tion

3

cru'di ty  
gi gan'tic  
dig'ni ta ry  
ex haust'ive  
ag gres'sive

4

es pou'se'  
o va'tion  
im pi'e ty  
sem'i tone  
ad he'sive

5

pes'tle  
im pend'  
dis claim'  
ma tu'ri ty  
bril'liance

6

hock'ey  
gri mace'  
bra va'do  
li'on ize  
cor'ru gate

7

in'cense  
ver'dant  
bur lesque'  
sar don'ic  
cha ot'ic

8

con voy'  
ef fu'sive  
im po si'tion  
dis ar range'  
pa ter'nal

9

in'te gral  
e ra'sure  
lin'seed  
mer'cu ry  
in'ti mate

10

grum'ble  
le'gal ize  
op po'nent  
in'su late  
men'di cant

11

man'date  
cha grin'  
de ment'ed  
health'ful  
in con'stant

12

ox'ide  
en gross'  
fer'ven cy  
bru nette'  
in fringe'

13

fi nance'  
e lon'gate  
in'ter view  
cor'po rate  
ex plo'sive

14

ma son'ic  
nom'i nal  
em'pha size  
in cor rupt'  
di vis'i ble

15

de scry'  
ex panse'  
in'su lar  
le gal'i ty  
boom'er ang

16

flo'ral  
cred'it  
cash'mere  
el o cu'tion  
de test'a ble

1 at'las me'te or apt'i tude ap prov'al of fi'ci ate	2 cas'sia ar'gent crev'ice re ë lect' so bri'e ty	3 cha'os quin'sy car'bine re'gent typ'ic al	4 bi'ceps trib'ute span'gle re nounce' ob'du rate
5 mal tese' per vert' as sem'ble al'li ga tor re pul'sive	6 phi'al cit'ron se cede' re volt' vint'age	7 be wail' per'jure che mise' def'i cit ro sette'	8 ap pend' vo'ta ry tru'an cy to bog'gan dis pense'
9 piv'ot zeph'yr tram'ple skil'let or'chid	10 car'a way pos'ture spu'ri ous tri'cy cle blas pheme'	11 si'phon ge'ode pre sume' as pir'ant chas'ten	12 row'en au ro'ra fun'gus sem'i na ry pen'du lum
13 ca jole' sluice cleav'age of fi'cious con ten'tion	14 rug'ged pro'file doc'ile trib'une cli'ent	15 slow'en tri'pod psal'ter an'i mus cat'a ract	16 pum'ice a vid'i ty slum'ber tran'quil co he'sive

1

mo'lar  
na'bob  
e rode'  
or'a to ry  
op'u lence

2

jan'gle  
par take'  
mon'o gram  
lin'guist  
e mo'tion al

3

in'flux  
dis tort'  
leav'en  
ar riv'al  
om'ni bus

4

hi lar'i ty  
par'son age  
dif'fi dence  
in dis creet'  
jour'nal ist

5

tu reen'  
em'bas sy  
fig'ment  
mo nop'o ly  
sal va'tion

6

im merse'  
em'a nate  
ma gi'cian  
mor'tise  
pen'nant

7

gloom'i ly  
her'e tic  
jave'lin  
ci ta'tion  
re trac'tion

8

mo'bile  
ex pound'  
flit'ter  
quad'rant  
me'di ate

9

re'gal  
o'pi ate  
pit'e ous  
gris'tle  
per verse'

10

fraught  
her'it age  
plac'id  
rec'to ry  
ac ces'sion

11

cac'tus  
ging'ham  
in'ti ma cy  
pin'na cle  
car'ti lage

12

to'paz  
fis'cal  
herb'age  
swag'ger  
pat'ron ize

13

mi'ca  
pon'der  
swel'ter  
re coil'  
vis'u al

14

fun'nel  
ath'lete  
rem'nant  
sub sist'  
trav'erse

15

rab'id  
suc'cor  
u surp'  
rap'ture  
im'be cile

16

suave  
fu'sion  
plas'tic  
qua'ver  
suc'tion

1

cam'e o  
se rene'  
re vile'  
vam'pire  
tem'per ance

2

sor'did  
spec'ter  
reg'is try  
spec'i men  
pros'per ous

3

or'bit  
ma'ni ac  
pin'ion  
strip'ling  
pun'gent

4

es'cort  
or'di nal  
mas'cot  
sta'tion er  
flir ta'tion

5

pyg'my  
im mure'  
stam pede'  
max'i mum  
im i ta'tion

6

van'dal  
stat'ure  
con'se quent  
in clo'sure  
a chieve'ment

7

pan'el  
mor'sel  
jar'gon  
af fi'ance  
me lo'di ous

8

pe'nal  
'ob tuse'  
re fract'  
im mod'est  
strin'gent

9

stew'ard  
ver'sion  
strag'gle  
em'i grate  
in'no cence

10

en hance'  
mo nas'tic  
in crust'  
hire'ling  
bi tu'men

11

vel'lum  
as'pect  
splurge  
pet'ri fy  
go ril'la

12

trump'er y  
stir'rup  
ca rouse'  
im pe'ri al  
cat'e chise

13

in form'al  
vol'u ble  
stri'dent  
ac ces'sa ry  
in stall'ment

14

tu'ber  
car'a mel  
qui'nine  
flus'ter  
in'ter lude

15

al'cove  
gey'ser  
tur'ret  
gaud'i ly  
ob jec'tion

16

ver'dure  
har mon'ic  
dis course'  
in spec'tion  
in di ges'tion

1  
va lise'  
ram'part  
scrip'ture  
re proach'  
doc'trine

2  
slat'tern  
van'dal ism  
bap tis'mal  
sub'til ty  
prob'i ty

3  
tab'u lar  
stub'ble  
pet'i ole  
dil'a to ry  
em bel'lish

4  
buoy  
tal'on  
bur'ly  
vo'tive  
pit'tance

5  
twee'zers  
stal'wart  
ve'he ment  
re'gen cy  
de par'ture

6  
thwack  
ser e nade'  
re vert'  
pep'sin  
con'course

7  
saun'ter  
gran'ule  
van'guard  
chas'ti ty  
tran si'tion

8  
pil'lo ry  
gro tesque'  
dis tinc'tion  
se ces'sion  
re cur'rence

9  
scrag'gy  
ed'i fice  
bron'chi al  
re frac'to ry  
clean'li ness

10  
ver'ti cal  
scam'per  
tres'tle  
sur'cin gle  
com'ple ment

11  
tre'mor  
scur'vy  
bun'ion  
sol'u ble  
sump'tu ous

12  
trans'it  
cog'nate  
pru'dence  
col la'tion  
ven'tri cle

13  
vig'i lance  
tran scribe'  
squa'lor  
sten'cil  
cel'lu loid

14  
tri sect'  
sup plant'  
vex a'tious  
cat'a mount  
squeam'ish

15  
ves'ti bule  
trin'i ty  
sas'sa fras  
chor'is ter  
sup'ple ment

16  
squelch  
vi'rile  
re plete'  
tim'or ous  
spec'u late

1	2	3	4
sei'zure	ten'on	im peach'	mar'i time
hon'or a ry	jas'per	per'fo rate	prof'fer
im ma ture'	hol'ster	hom'i cide	rul'a ble
lam'bent	im pan'el	im'po tent	hun'dredth
pes'ti lence	ter'ra pin	sol'vent	re flec'tion
5	6	7	8
riv'u let	swerve	ban'yan	prox'y
in cen'tive	al bi'no	mer'maid	trig'ger
mus'ti ness	tes'ti ly	seg'ment	in er'ti a
stur'geon	in com mode'	a but'ment	stock ade'
col lec'tion	pro vin'cial	trans par'ent	op por tune'
9	10	11	12
can'on	trom'bone	cho'ral	ge ra'ni um
an'arch y	li ba'tion	bol'ster	as'pi rate
bre vet'	col'an der	oc'u lar	lax'a tive
en sue'	ap pend'age	de cant'er	in sur'gent
de'cen cy	con test'ant	pass'port	re sump'tion
13	14	15	16
in trigue'	lig'a ment	ves'tal	a dieu'
a tone'ment	a gree'ment	car'nal	bla'zon
cler'ic al	dis un'ion	de ri'sion	as sort'
de ple'tion	in fre'quent	em'i grant	con'sort
ac knowl'dge	di ver'gence	con'strue	sec'u lar

1 vic'ar scep'ter sor'cer y twit'ter vice'roy	2 spav'in gen'tian sul'try bind'er y tram'mel	3 ter'mi nus hand'i cap gid'di ness ab hor'rent harts'horn	4 hab'it ant spright'ly ab o li'tion en croach' ac quit'tal
5 tu'nic gnarl ar cade' cal'dron ex'tant	6 ar'go sy bril'lian cy en cum'ber change'a ble sub sist'ence	7 cal'ci um chan'cel al'ba tross hel'le bore goose'ber ry	8 gua'no se'rum trin'ket mo rose' cen'taur
9 skew'er a vow'al clan'nish grov'el dis cov'er	10 con coct' en vi'ron de crep'it ce les'tial gran'u late	11 brough'am grav'el ly turn'stile chil'blain con'ju gate	12 o'cher buffet griz'zle trench'er graph'ite
13 for lorn' dis cred'it floun'der ac count'ant com bus'tion	14 sleight con'jure guise dol'phin fil'trate	15 gum'bo sul'tan kha'ki co'hort tran'sept	16 sig'net dul'cet cod'i cil re scind' fif'ti eth

1	2	3	4
bound'a ry	pre'cinct	ex ec'u tive	re spon'si ble
or'di nance	wel'fare	cau'cus	po lit'ic al
can'di date	nom'i nate	pre side'	mod'er a tor
des'ig nate	qual'i fy	reg'is trar	req'ui site
com ply'	en roll'	may'or	al'der man

5	6	7	8
bal'lot	in spect'or	com pen sa'tion	fraud
screen	as cer tain'	pre cau'tion	spec'i fy
en'vel ope	cus'to dy	treas'ur er	tem'po ra ry
mar'riage	au'di tor	as sess'or	li'a ble
coun'sel	at tor'ney	in com'pe tent	re sign'

9	10	11	12
av'e nue	pe ti'tion	sub stan'tial	du'ra ble
al'ter	ra vine'	ob struct'	con'crete
curb'stone	cob'ble	san'i ta ry	phy si'cian
sur'geon	ten'e ment	ep i dem'ic	sus pi'cious
con ta'gious	ty'phoid	diph the'ri a	vac'ci nate

13	14	15	16
val'iant	guard'i an	vi o la'tion	res'cue
vi'cious	ex tin'guish	ap pa ra'tus	chem'ic al
hy'drant	nui'sance	dis pos'al	ben e fi'cial
sed'i ment	pau'per	char'i ty	do'nate
re volv'er	a buse'	re strain'	ras'cal



1	2	3	4
sec're ta ry	su per in tend'ent	tru'ant	sen'ti ment
grad'u ate	clas'sic al	com mer'cial	di plo'ma
ref'er ence	dic'tion a ry	tu i'tion	foun'tain
rec re a'tion	ir'ri gate	ra'di ate	twink'le
bris'tle	in ter cede'	vi'brate	surge
5	6	7	8
cash ier'	vault	coun'ter feit	dis'count
se cu'ri ty	mort'gage	de pre'ci ate	ledg'er
ver'i fy	bal'ance	men su ra'tion	di men'sion
al'ti tude	par'al lel	per im'e ter	ra'di us
cyl'in der	breadth	prism	pyr'a mid
9	10	11	12
sin'gu lar	plu'ral	a pos'tro phe	ad'jec tive
def'i nite	prep o si'tion	lit'er a ture	par'a graph
ad'verb	per plex'	de scrip'tive	con junc'tion
pro'noun	trans fer'	in ter mit'	re pel'
in'di cate	de note'	en force'	pred'i cate
13	14	15	16
min'er al	an'cient	veg e ta'tion	depth
an'thra cite	bi tu'mi nous	tem'per a ture	ca lam'i ty
il lu'mi nate	am mo'ni a	par'af fin	pe tro'le um
pu'ri fy	vas'e line	oint'ment	mon'u ment
gran'ite	quar'ry	wedge	ben'zine

1	2	3	4
a chieve'	fin an cier'	com pe ti'tion	cal'en dar
par'cel	per cent'age	pi'geon	res'tau rant
scram'ble	dough'nut	whole'sale	con cen'trate
mer'can tile	dig'ni ty	mod'i fy	trag'e dy
strat'e gy	the'o ry	cav'i ty	clas'si fy

5	6	7	8
sta'tion er y	mem o ran'dum	au'to graph	mag a zine'
di'a logue	ju've nile	ex'qui site	choir
waltz	e ras'er	val'en tine	cro quet'
cir'cuit	ta bleau'	mat i nee'	com'ic al
mu si'cian	au'di ence	ap pre'ci ate	rep e ti'tion

9	10	11	12
es'sence	co logne'	chem'is try	poi'son
cau'tion	lin'i ment	ar'ni ca	dis solve'
cam'phor	sul'phur	chlo'ro form	glyc'er in
lic'o rice	bron chi'tis	par e gor'ic	scourge
a poth'e ca ry	crutch	band'age	be ware'

13	14	15	16
ex te'ri or	cor'nice	bal'co ny	awn'ing
lounge	par ti'tion	bal'us ter	thresh'old
cup'board	suite	man'sion	phys'ic al
lei'sure	rhyme	im ag'ine	ac quaint'ance
slav'er y	de nounce'	ca reer'	re source'

1	2	3	4
whirl	co lo'ni al	gen er a'tion	lux'u ry
sim plic'i ty	spa'cious	ra'di ant	per'se cute
theme	sin cer'i ty	re lief'	poul'tice
nau'se a	phys'ic	symp'tom	ca tarrh'
asth'ma	sneeze	pul'mo na ry	at'mos phere
5	6	7	8
ar'ter y	ra pid'i ty	cig a rette'	per ni'cious
ir'ri ta ble	con vul'sion	for'ceps	un con'scious
ap'pe tite	stom'ach	con va lesce'	con'se quence
e clipse'	lat'i tude	mar'i ner	con dense'
vi'o lence	e vap'o rate	drought	par'ti cle
9	10	11	12
gla'cier	ba'sin	e rup'tion	vol ca'no
fis'sure	pen in'su lar	isth'mus	strait
ref'uge	en'vi a ble	or'di na ry	hon'or a ble
stu'di ous	sen'si tive	im pet'u ous	em'i nence
as so'ci ate	a gree'a ble	ster'ling	in teg'rity
13	14	15	16
nar'ra tive	leg'end	pa thet'ic	court'ship
tra di'tion	prim'i tive	fas ci na'tion	fan'ci ful
psalm	ballad	for'ti tude	de spise'
med'i tate	re un'ion	fes tiv'i ty	cer'e mo ny
pi o neer'	pros per'i ty	ag'ri cul ture	prof'it a ble

1	2	3	4
ad'mi ral	mon'arch	sov'er eign	be nev'o lent
con'science	con'gre gate	chief'tain	ter'ri to ry
pre vail'	ab'sence	pri va'tion	mo men'tous
mas'sa cre	par'lia ment	rev'e nue	li'cense
an noy'ance	jeal'ous	pre'cious	griev'ance

5	6	7	8
de fi'ance	ri'ot	pol'i cy	priv'i lege
re sist'ance	trea'son	reg'i ment	hos'tile
col li'sion	bi og'ra phy	a'mi a ble	rogu'ish
mis'chie vous	du'ti ful	de ceit'ful	flour'ish
vi va'cious	lu'di crous	pal'ace	gran'deur

9	10	11	12
auc'tion	in'ven to ry	lu'cra tive	al loy'
bronze	stat'u a ry	con sign'	sus tain'
rep'tile	flex'i ble	in va'ri a ble	sym'bol
as cent'	de scent'	ex alt'	grap'ple
noise'less	gon'do la	dis patch'	cor rode'

13	14	15	16
a verse'	chas tise'	boast	treas'ure
se crete'	dis trib'ute	de fense'	as sign'
con fess'	im'pulse	al lure'	in sert'
trust'ful	mys te'ri ous	ex pose'	im po lite'
cou'ple	mu'ti late	mi'nor	for'feit

## RULES FOR SPELLING

**RULE I.** Silent *e* at the end of a word is dropped when *ing* is added.

*Illustrations*

live + ing = living

come + ing = coming

dare + ing = daring

dine + ing = dining

*Exceptions* : shoeing, singeing, tingeing, hoeing, dyeing.

**RULE II.** A final consonant following a single vowel is doubled before an ending beginning with a vowel :

1. In words of one syllable.

2. In words of more than one syllable when the accent is on the last syllable.

*Illustrations*

beg + ed = begged

compel + ing = compelling

dig + ing = digging

admit + ed = admitted

**RULE III.** Final *y* following a consonant is changed to *i* before an ending that does not begin with *i*.

*Illustrations*

cry + ed = cried

icy + ly = icily

fly + es = flies

pity + ful = pitiful

**NOTE.** Adjectives of one syllable usually retain the *y* in derivatives, but the forms *drier* and *driest* are used. *Babyhood* is an exception to the rule.









